The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1853. No. 63.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH 1853.

Touching on the Coast, and at the Cape.

MESSRS. GREEN'S FINE A. I. Frigate built Passenger Ship *VERNON*, 1000 Tons, AUGUSTUS CONSITT, Commander. Has first rate accommodations for families, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be had on applications to

WALLACE & Co.

N.B. Has one steam cabin (unexpectedly vacated) and two side cabins still disengaged.

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO'S OFFICE, *No. 3 Nesbit Lane*

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE, of Humburg,
Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves
Patent Lever Pepeater, with newest English improvements and Hetal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammenand Key,
Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed,.. Rs. 500
FIRE ARMS by F. BAARER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,..... Rs. 150
RIFLES PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair..... Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMANS SWORDS, with Bell and extra Daggel in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical January, 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq, Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump to it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.—

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of saltney street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gaingoro, dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a, near with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverance in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 27th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Dober, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego foot	Sore Nipple
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. M. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes & Ingarms and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co, Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Cacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzareaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co, Monghye; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttie and Chaires, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbu ty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bollard and Co Allahabad; Brandon and Co, Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore; MacDonald and Co, Umballa; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodiana and Juliundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Sangor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 0⅞d at 2s. 0 11-16d. For credit Bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 98⅞
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅛
at sight, .. Rs. 99¼
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99¼
at sight, ... Par.
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 drs. Rs. 222

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs.	1,000	each 1,000	19¼ per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation,	„	250	do	17 per cent.—Sales.
Commercial Bank.	„	1,000	do	15½ per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	30 pr ct. pm.
Bank of Madras.. ..	„	1,000	do 1,000	20 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do 12,000	22,000.
Colaba Press Com.	„		do	6,575.—sale.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	6,600.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do 400	07 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„	50	do	15 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 103 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 112½ at 112¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 112¼ at 112⅛ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 110¼ per 100 Co.'s
4 per cent loan 1833-34	..	Rs. 105 per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	..	Rs. 99¼ per 99½ per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 99½ per 99¾ per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 221 at 222.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 212.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104¼ at 104¼	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)....	Rs. 16	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15⅝.....	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£3 15s. at £4..... per ton.
To Liverpool	£3-17 6 at £4..... ..... per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal..... per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 19..... per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On deposits payable on demand.. ..... 2 p ct. an
On deposits withdrawable on 3 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 6 do 4 per cent
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... ..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..		2s	0⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do	do	do ..	2s.	0 d. „
Do	2 do	do ..	2s.	0⅛d. „
Do	30 days' sight....		2s.	0d. „
Do	sight.....		1s.	11⅞d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... .... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India, will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent per annum
On do payable in one sum at
1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at
3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	Not exceeding 3 months.	3	per cent per annum
On Private Bills..... ..		7	do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper... ...		6	do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c.....		7	do do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

On London, at 6 months' sight.....			2s.. 0⅛d.	per Rupee
do	at 3	do	do	2s. 0⅛d. do
do	at 2	do	do	2s. 0⅛d. do.
do	at 1	do	do	2s. do.
do	at 1	day's	do	1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland	at 1	do	do	
On Scotland	at 1	do	do	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....				1s. 11⅞d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight* No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent; on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

BOMBAY.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

(From the Telegraph & Courier March 7.)

An intimation having appeared in the Bombay Times, that a meeting of the Committee of the School of Industry was to take place at Sewree on Wednesday evening, coupled by the information that Committee nights were particularly favourable, for the examination of the whole establishment in operation—the boys working on these occasions till sunset—we availed ourselves of the opportunity thus presented of inspecting the school. As frequent complaints are made of the distance of the establishment from Bombay—preventing it becoming known as it deserves to be—we may repeat, though the circumstance has often been mentioned before, that this was a matter duly considered from the outset, and that in 1846 the site was selected by a Committee consisting of Mr. LeGeyt, then Chief Magistrate of Police, Captain Crawford of the Engineers, and Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esquire and other gentlemen. The principal was started with that the boys were to be on no account kept in a state of imprisonment, and that no appearance of constraint was to be allowed—their past misdeeds were to be lost sight of, and they were to be taught to consider that they had been sent to school for instruction, and were from henceforth to be on their good behaviour. Of course the fact at the same time was not to be lost sight of, that they were not likely to have any propensity for learning, and that for many months after entering on their new mode of life, their aspirations would probably be after the old one. To meet these two conditions of things a secluded, and somewhat remote situation was indispensable for the welfare of the Seminary, and it turned out besides that there was no piece of ground to be had, presenting the indispensable qualifications of roominess, a sea shore, and an abundant supply of fresh water, on terms which the funds of the school could meet, nearer Bombay than Sewree, so this settled the question. After all, the distance is not greater from where the people most do congregate than is Parell; nobody finds any difficulty in reaching Government House and that zeal must be of a very lukewarm description whose ardour is insufficient to surmount a difficulty so moderate as a quarter of an hour's extra journey, to see one of the most promising public Seminaries we possess. There appeared in these columns some ten months since, a description of the grounds and buildings, and in these little change has occurred since then, though the progress of many of the boys has been rapid and most satisfactory. On entering a large open workshop, about a hundred feet in length, by forty in breadth, we found forty boys betwixt the ages of eight and seventeen, busily engaged at their various handicrafts—twelve we had just before seen at school, of these we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Four were busily engaged as Blacksmiths, under the supervision of a practiced old vulcan, to whom is entrusted the heavier and more difficult pieces of work, but who on Wednesday, was merely employing himself as instructor. We do not know whether or not, blacksmiths are like poets, born to the art, but as the great father of the craft Tubal Cain was a musical instrument maker, we think it more than likely:—Yet certain it is that all manner of men who labour at the forge have the striking resemblance to each other, they have at once a sly and a determined look, with the strength and hardness of muscle, not to be met with in any other profession, and the Sewree lads, two of whom were Mahomedans, one a Hindoo, and one a Parsee, bore the common marks of the profession, and might have been picked out without the least difficulty from their fifty class mates. The largest number of the boys are engaged in carpentering, and six of them were pointed out to us, as really very excellent workmen indeed, they were engaged in finishing a very strong Shigram of somewhat peculisr construction, which had just been ordered to be sent by the Merlin to Australia. Two other Shigrams were about to be laid down to order, with, amongst other improvements, the French crank brake for the wheels, which can be either worked by the driver, or the person inside, to the infinite relief to the horse in descending a declivity. One thoroughly good and experienced coachmaker directs the operations of the youths, and generally when it can be so managed one journeyman is employed for every four apprentices. In another department we observed some highly finished blackwood work, the most notable of which were stands for glass cases, bookshelves, and French polish Vases. When the school has not orders enough in hand the boys are employed in making children's carriages, carts, wheel-barrows, meat safes, rocking chairs, and other matters, the chief cost of which is in the workmanship, and which are pretty sure to take in the market. Venetians of the English pattern, either painted green or of beautifully varnished red cedar, seems for sometime past to have been in great demand, and these are made economically—from ten to twelve annas a squarefoot, through the instrumentality of a circular saw, a tool costing alone Rs. 400, and presented by Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esquire, who we observed had together with his father and brothers, contributed Rs. 2,000 to the establishment. For some time a vigorous manufacturing of coir veranhah, and stair carpets has been carried on till a somewhat over supply had accumulated; this was being resumed in full force. We observed four native looms at work and one English fly shuttle loom, the efficiency of which contrasted remarkably with the inefficiency and futileness of the others. A fly shuttle loem had sometime since been sent from Sewree for the use of the Jail at Dhoolia, a boy accompanying it from the school, to give instructions to the prisoners. Muccadums had been appointed over each of the principal castes from the best behaved of the boys themselves, and this part of the plan was found to work to admiration. The great difficulty experienced at the outset—that of making the boys comprehend the objects of the school, which they seemed to view at first as a simple plan of punishment—had been surmounted, and they were cheerful, happy and contented—some of those who for the first twelve months had been the most frequent and inveterate to runaway, are now turning out the steadiest, and most efficient, tradesmen. They found they were invariably caught by the Police, and returned to the school to be harder worked, and worse fed, than they had been before, and this consideration, so combined with the past, that industry by degrees ceased to become irksome to them, and had brought about the happy results that ensued. The full appreciation of their position, and of the advantages of the school, was not expected to be obtained until some of the apprentices were sent out into the world, to provide for themselves, or until they had got houses and families, and were employed as journeymen on the spot. As none of the boys have been more than eighteen months at the school another eighteen must elapse before this state of matters could be brought about. It is stated that a paper is now in circulation, with the view of obtaining funds—not only to meet the wants of the criminal apprentices, but to enable the establishment to take charge of all orphan, pauper, and destitute children that present themselves. It is often we are told quite heart breaking to refuse admittance to little things of eight or ten who had commited no crime, but were very likely to be driven to theft through want, merely because through the whole course of their apprenticeship, nothing in the shape of paying work could be taken out of them. These poor creatures must be maintained by the public in the form of paupers, thieves or teggars, learning as they grew up nothing whatever in the way of honest industry, by which in maturity they could earn their bread; and in no way certainly could they be so economically maintained as at the Sewree establishment. There they impose a tax on the community, only during the period of their tuition, and are afterwards enabled creditably to support themselves. A great number of volunteer pupils have recently been offered—the bulk of whom have been refused; boys whom their parents had been unable to keep from idleness or reclaim from thieving, and for whose benefit a separate department, which the funds of the school would not permit of, must be provided. The tortures to which these poor little wretches have been subjected at home, were sometimes quite frightful, they had been beaten with bamboos, till they were marked every where, or branded with red hot iron. One boy had had burning charcoal put into his hands, and his fingers forced down upon the fire, until they were nearly burnt to the bone. The volunteers actually at the school were only eight in number—they seem well disposed naturally, had obviously come with the view to learn, and had made very rapid progress indeed. The pottery department is chiefly filled by the youngest boys, and nearly all on their first arrival are sent to muddle amongst the clay, where they can do no harm, and become impressed with that clock-like punctuality which forms the initial part of the discipline of the school. We were informed that the flower pot manufacture has been one of the steadiest in its returns of any department of the school.

The boys commence work at nine, and continue employed till five, with the exception of two hours, are under the hands of the School Master—an intelligent, well educated Hindoo lad who gives instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in Hindoostanee, Maharatta and English. The boys are divided into three separate classes, which meet from ten to twelve, from twelve to two, and from two to four respectively There is a separate drawing class—to which we have not as yet adverted—of boys who have a turn for painting or colouring. They commonly begin with colouring maps, and sections, and the Transactions of the Geographical Society furnish specimens of their work. They are from time to time employed in venetian, carriage, and house painting, this being in reality the employment to which they look forward. Amongst the latest comers we observe a poor little founding child of about seven years old, who had been picked up in the streets; he could give no account of himself, farther than that his father and mother were dead, and that he had been brought to Bombay from some place in the jungles five or six days journey off. He seemed terribly frightened at first, cried bitterly, and refused to eat or to speak, and clung to his little bundle, and the few annas contained in it,—which he seemed to have got from the police sepoys—as if his life depended on it. The Superintendent most humanely placed him amongst his own children, and he soon began to become reconciled to his lot. A week hence he will find himself infinitely better taken care of, and more happy and comfortable than he has ever been since he became an orphan. His head was all seamed and scarred as if he had been torn by a wild beast, and this was probably what chiefly recommended him to his mendicant protectors. He seemed smart, intelligent, and promising, though of course his industry can be worth nothing, and he must be a dead burden on the school for at least five years to come. He had committed no crime, and we mention his case thus particularly as it is one of a hundred constantly occurring, which Schools of Industry can alone satisfactorily provide for. When our steamers were sent to Burmah last March, the exigencies of the service compelled Government, for a time to withdraw the engineer the Court of Directors had allowed, but they granted permission to Mr. Mayes, then engaged in passing through the press, the four years observations made by him at Aden, to reside at Sewree and Superintend the Schools while carrying on his other work, and this most meritorious man, threw himself upon his double duty with that energy and zeal, he had exhibited in every task he had before undertaken, and seemed to be giving the highest satisfaction—it is to be hoped he will not go without his reward.

It was stated to the Committee that native gentlemen were now beginning to visit the Establishment, and give orders for work much more frequently than before; the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy had been often there of late—Cowasjee Jehangeer Esquire, had presented them with entire suits of new clothes for each boy, and placed a donation of Rs. 1000 in the Government four per cent loan, the interest of which was to be bestowed as prizes or in any other way the Committee thought best. These visits and the Meetings of the Committee obviously afforded great gratification to the boys, and were of infinite advantage to the School, and it was proposed that during the next moonlight nights, there should be a Public Meeting at Sewree—where the garrison band, and other attractions might bring people, by whom it had never hitherto been visited, to see the establishment. It was added that has the School was too poor to keep any work on hand, nothing in the way of exhibition could be promised excepting that of the School itself in full operation—which ought to be the best exhibition of all.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in partnership with Harvard Library
on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1852.

On Wednesday *evening the usual service and lecture at* Trinity Chapel *at half past* 6 *o'clock.*

On Thursday *evening, at the* American Mission Chapel, *at* 7 *o'clock*

On *the* first Monday *of every month, the* United Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions *is held in the* Free Church *at* 7 *o'clock in the evening: the* Church Missionary Society's *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* Boys School-room *attached to* Trinity Chapel, *at* 7 *o'clock p. m : and the* Free Church of Scotland's *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at* 7 *o'clock a. m.*

Protestant Alliance.—We publish a communication received by last mail on the subject of the Protestant Alliance, forwarded to a friend in India, from a gentlemen well known to many in this Presidency, R. T Webb, Esquire, late of the Bombay C. S. It is needless for us to add any thing to what is urged in that communication, except that the time seems now to have arrived, when the friends of the cause might properly form a Branch Alliance in India, if not from any extraordinary pressure here, at least to show their sympathy with their brethren in England, in their strenuous efforts to oppose Popery, especially in Ireland, where the success of Bible instruction has of late been so remarkable.

Late Changes in the Sudder Adawlut.—The late removal of two of the Judges of the chief native Court of Justice in the Presidency by Government, has occasioned a great deal ofexcitement in our small society, and one of our local daily cotemporaries is said to be the ultimate cause of what the other two denounce, as a gross piece of injustice. We have no wish to enter into the controversy, farther than to express an opinion upon facts patent to all. We do not enlist ourselves on the one side or on the other, nor inquire into the motives of any of the conductors of the press, in reference to the side they have taken. What as citizens alone we have properly to do with is the act of Government. Is it just or unjust, harsh or lenient? That the Government have acted harshly in reference to the two individuals in question, can scarcely be denied. They have removed them from their situations without any fault being proved against them, or even by Government, as far as appears, believed to exist. In reference especially to Mr. LeGeyt, he has received an appointment with a responsibility scarcely if at all inferior to that belonging to the one from which he has been removed, and therefore it is impossible that the Government can suppose him to have been guilty of mal-administration. Had there been any thing of this kind, suspension, and not removal from one office to another, would have been the punishment. Having said thus, much, we must as decidedly say on the other hand, that we consider the act of Government just, and that it is only their former culpable leniency, that now renders a just action harsh. There is an order of the Court of Directors on the records of Government, well known to all, forbidding them to select any one for judicial appointments, who is involved in debt. This order was not made till experience had convinced the Court of its necessity, and human nature is the same now as it was then, and the very existence of reports of the kind alluded to, however untrue, is a serious evil. Though we do not think India ripe at this moment, for any sweeping reform in the constitution of Government, we desire to see the rulers, though late in the day, bestirring themselves, and acting up to their own good rules. However, honest, a man may be, you cannot persuade a native suitor of his honesty, if he is largely indebted to the opposite party, or even to a friend of the party. And though the judge himself may be proof against gifts, his creditor may not be so, and may unknown to him exert an undue influence over his mind, in the exercise of his judicial functions. We cannot then, as well wishers to India, and to the cause of Indian reform, but approve highly of the act of Government. Of their motives we know nothing, good or bad, and no one out of the Council room can tell what they are. Lord Falkland could not, when the Commander-in-Chief was sick, have carried such a measure without the concurrence of at least one of the Civilians in the Council; and we are sure whatever may be the present feeling among some members of the service, the act will in the end approve itself to the whole of that respectable body, and lead Younger Civilians to pause before they involve themselves in heavy responsibilities, seeing, that along with the other evils this entails, it will block up the path to promotion. As the sending home of one candidate for civil service from Fort William has quickened the capacity of the rest for mastering the native languages, so this removal of judges from the Sudder Court for indebtedness, will lead the younger members of the service to beware of that, which may one day mar their prospects. It will also make native money lenders less eager to press rupees upon young men, in the expectation of a *quid pro quo* when they become judges.

We have never received any thing from Lord Falkland, nor do we ever expect to receive anything, but we must approve of this commencement of an administrative reform, which we hope will be carried out in all the departments of Government, making it more like what its advocates maintain it to be, and less liable to the objections of its censors. If the civil service is to be maintained it must not only be spotless, but above suspicion, and the surest way of procuring its abolition is to destroy its character. Nor is official integrity unconnected with private morality. A man who throws off the fear of God, and is detered from evil only by the fear of man, is certainly not restrained by so strong ties, as he who is held back by both; and he who for a little excitement recklessly throws away in gambling, or spends on unworthy objects, the money which might have alleviated sickness, fed the hungry, or clothed the naked, and excuses himself by saying he may do as he likes with his own, is not likely to be so strongly attached to the sister virtue of justice, as he who views his own abundance as a fund from which the wants of those who are in need may be supplied, and their sorrows alleviated. The force of early habit may do much, especially when supported by the example of those around him, but nothing can effectually supply the want of religious and moral principle. We require not only men of learning and talent, but men of morality and religion also, to fill the chief offices of Government.

Jubille of the Bible Society.—Monday last the 7th instant, was the fiftieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In respect of this noble institution we may well use the metaphor of the little cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand, bye and bye filling the heavens. The amount and extent of its labours, and the benefits it has conferred on mankind can never be calculated, and yet it all originated from a few persons till then comparatively unknown, meeting in a small room in Blackfriars, London. Our readers will be glad to hear that the Bombay Auxiliary is co-operating with the Home Society, and have along with a subscription list, issued the following circular:—

Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Address and Resolutions of the Committee.

TO THE AUXILIARIES AND FRIENDS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Dear Friends—A period now approaches in the history of the British and Foreign Bible Society, when it will be most becoming in all its supporters and friends to pause and review the past dealings of God with it a d to take counsel together, and to stir up one another to a more full accomplishment of the mission with which it is entrusted.

On the 7th of March 1853 the Society enters on its Fiftieth Year—its Year of Jubilee. The Committee would not fulfil their own sense of duty, nor do justice to what they are assured is the feeling of the Society's innumerable friends, if they did not devise some means by which an event so full of interest, may be extensively, profitably, and, devoutly celebrated.

They are aware that, in proposing to observe a Year of Jubilee, they are following in the wake of a number of important and valuable Institutions which have already passed this period of their history, and which may therefore be supposed to have anticipated much of the excitement which such seasons are adapted to inspire: still, the prominent place which the British and Foreign Bible Society occupies before our country and the world, and the deep hold which it has on the affections of its constituents, and, above all, its sublime object, in connection with the best welfare of men and the glory of God, justify, and even demand, that a season like the approaching one should not be allowed to pass without some special commemoration.

The Resolutions which accompany this *Circular* embody the sentiments and views of the Committee of the Parent Society on the subject of the year of Jubilee. They contain, also, a variety of suggestions and recommendations, which the Committee beg respectfully to place before the friends of the Society, and to which they invite their candid and serious consideration. The Committee are far from supposing that they have exhausted the plans in which Christian ingenuity and liberality and piety may combine to promote the object in view: they rather wish to be considered as throwing out a general, though not a hastily-formed, scheme, to be applied and acted upon as opportunities and other circumstances may dictate.

The Committee cannot help reminding their friends of the singular importance now attaching to the Bible—and, in its degree, to the Bible Society—from the aspect of the present times, and the condition of the world at large, both civilized and enlightened. But they forbear to enlarge on this or any other topic, hoping, as they do, that they may have the privilege of dispersing, in the course of the ensuing year, numerous *Appeals* and *Addresses* from some of the Society's best friends. They wish, however, in conclusion, deeply to impress on the minds of all whom this Circular may reach, as well as on their own, that the Divine interposition and blessing are required to give efficiency and success to this movement;—that prayer and supplications, with thanksgiving, should especially accompany and sanctify the doings and offerings of the Jubilee Year.

Signed, in behalf of the Committee

G. J. COLLINSON, } *Secretaries.*
G. BROWNE, }

December 6th, 1852.

At a Meeting of the Committee, specially summoned, held at the Society's House, 10 Earl street, Blackfriars, London, on Monday, December 6, 1852, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Society, in the Chair, it was Resolved, *inter alia*—

V. That a Special Fund be opened, to consist of Donations, Congregational Collections, Sunday-School Contributions, Juvenile and other Offerings, and to be called "*The Jubilee Fund*" of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

VI. That the Jubilee Fund be appropriated to the furtherance of the following objects, the Contributors to be at liberty to specify to which of those objects their offering shall be devoted—

1. Special Grants of Bibles and Testaments to Prisons, Schools, and Missions,—with other Charitable and Benevolent Institutions throughout Great Britain.

2. Special Grants to Ireland, in such ways as may hereafter be determined upon.

3. Special efforts in India, Australia, and other British Colonies, by Agencies, Grants, or otherwise.

4. Special Grants to China, and such other parts of the world as may appear open to special operations.

5. The establishment of a special and seperate Fund, from the annual produce of which pecuniary

aid may be granted. at the discretion of the Committee, to persons in the employ of the Society, including the Colporteurs abroad; and to their widows and children, when in circumstances to require such aid.

With reference to the above address and resolutions of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary; fully persuaded that the Jubilee, celebrated in the manner contemplated, is eminently calculated to advance the great, sublime and holy cause, in which the Bible Society is embarked invite the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the Christian community throughout this Presidency in carrying out the wise and truly benevolent views of the parent Society.

In furtherance of this purpose, the Committee have decided to open a subscription in aid of the Parent Society's Jubilee Fund; leaving Subscribers to select the objects specially contemplated by the proposed Fund as notified in the annexed subscription list; all of which seem eminently adapted to promote the present and future happiness of mankind.

The Committee trust that this special effort made by the British and Foreign Bible Society on their Jubilee Year to advance the great cause of the Bible throughout the world; and in which the Bombay Auxiliary count it a high privilege to join; may be promptly and liberally supported by the Christian Community throughout this Presidency.

By authority of the Committee of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

G. COOK,
General Secretary

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The No. of *Evangelical Christendom* for January 1853, which now lies before us, contains some interesting notices. In a brief "Editorial Review of European intelligence for 1852" we find the just remark that the tendency of English legislation now is more and more to promote a wide intercourse among nations, to melt down barriers of separation, and to fuse all mankind into one immense community. The ends of the earth are being brought together. We are told of a New Zealand Chieftain who lately crossed half the globe to learn European Art and Science, and to make himself better acquainted with Christian men and Christian truth in England, and who now is bearing back the lessons of his experience to his once savage, but now Christianised fatherland. The American expedition is sailing to open, if possible, Japan, the most secluded of all countries. Two of the remotest parts of the earth, California and Australia, have become the great resorts of emigration. Facilities of inter-communication are daily increasing. The members of the human family separated for ages—are meeting together. Immense results, for good or evil, must flow from the change.

Evangelical Christendom expresses the conviction that the steady movement toward the truth in Ireland is the most cheering symptom in the religious condition of the British Empire. It appears that alarm has penetrated into the recesses of the Vatican, and that the Pope in consultation with the Cardinals has deplored the decline of Irish Romanism. The "Irish Church Mission," the "Irish Society," and the "Irish Presbyterian Mission," are all energetic and prosperous; and the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Dublin appears to have been blessed to communicate a fresh impulse to the zeal of Protestants for the reclaiming of Ireland from Romish error. On the Continent, however, the power of Rome seems increasing, and its opposition to the truth of Christ becomes each day more bitter. In Austria, Italy, and France, the Commissaries of Rome have well nigh succeeded in securing the supreme control of national affairs; and should Louis Napoleon, either through choice or necessity, surrender himself to the sway of priestly influences there can be little doubt that we shall ere long see a combination of Roman Catholic powers for the purpose of crushing the Protestantism of Europe. Shall England escape? It becomes every Protestant Christian earnestly to bethink him where lies her true security.

In *France* nothing of very great importance seems recently to have occurred in connection with religion. We are thankful to see that the innovations which the Government of Louis Napoleon has introduced into the policy of the French Protestant Church have been in some cases overruled for good. All French Protestants of thirty years of age are now invested with a right in the nomination of Elders, and there has been a severe struggle between the orthodox and rationalists during the recent election of those office-bearers. In Paris, particularly, the struggle was very severe; but the orthodox party have been completly successful. Considering the influence which the consistory of Paris exercises over the whole Protestant Church of France, we have abundant cause of thanksgiving in the fact we have just recorded. The character of one of the French popish Bishops has recently been compromised in a very serious way. The Bishop of Lugon was suspected of being attached to the cause of the Count of Chambord, otherwise called Henri V., but he took occasion to publish a pastoral letter denying, in the most explicit, and even violent terms the truth of the suspicions that had been entertained against him. Unhappily for him the authorities have seized a letter written wholly in his own hand, addressed to *the king*, (meaning the Count of Chambord) and full of professions of allegiance and fidelity. This flagrant act of treason in one who had taken the oath of fidelity to Louis Napoleon would have brought speedy punishment on the head of any one except a Romish dignitary; whether the Bishop may escape the public punishment he deserves we know not; but at all events his character, as a man of truth, is gone. Regarding *Sweden*, we have an interesting document in the magazine before us, in the shape of a letter from a Swedish clergyman, Dr. Carl Berdman. It would appear that the high Lutherans in Sweden, have had a great horror of religious exercises being conducted except in Church, and at Canonical hours. "Conventicles" seem as much dreaded in Sweden as among high churchmen in England. The subject of religious liberty was recently carefully discussed in a meeting of the clergy at Upsola, which was summoned by the Primate of Sweden. The Church synods which ecclesiastical law recognizes in Sweden are meetings continued for three days, in which the Latin language is used, and the clergy prose over questions of no practical importance; but the Primate summoned this meeting for the free discussion, in their mother tongue, of questions which are felt to be of pressing interest. There seems a development of fresh and warm religious feeling in Sweden. Dr. Berdman further mentions that he has recently translated the Catechism on the principles and constitution of the Free Church of Scotland.

Germany. Frederick William of Prussia and his cabinet have at last been roused to a sense of the dangers in which their country is involved from Jesuit influence. A cabinet order has been issued for the general and immediate evacuation of Prussia by the Jesuits. The highest Ecclesiastical Court in Berlin has caused a collection to be made in all the Protestant Churches in Prussia, in order to send preachers to the Protestants scattered among the Roman Catholic population. The sum collected exceeded £4,000. The High Church Lutherans gave nothing. Unhappily High Church Lutherans in Germany are following in the footsteps of the High Church Tractarians of England.

Tuscany. The Madiais are not released. The Grand Duke is inexorable. He is reported to have declared himself resolved utterly to extirpate Heresy from his dominions. He has published an edict, making offences against the religion of the state capital; and it is an offence against the religion of the state to be found reading the Bible. No protestant minister is allowed to visit the Madiais, but they are harrassed by the attendance of Roman ecclesiastics. The only Protestant permitted to visit Francesco Madiai is an English layman, and he only once a month. The efforts made in his behalf by Sir Henry Bulwer have been ineffectual. Francesco's health is failing; he is scarcely ever able to leave his bed, and the physician of the prison expresses much anxiety as to the issue. None of the religious books he has asked have been permitted him. Rosa, his wife, continues in the *Ergastolo*, in which none but the vilest of the sex are confined. The Romish archbishop has visited her, but no protestant minister has been allowed to do so. Every effort has been made to re-convert her to Popery. Roman Catholic books of devotion have been given her, and all protestant books sent away. This is in direct violation of the law of Tuscany, which permits to criminals the use of their own books, and the visits of their own religious teachers. The only mitigation of Rosa's sufferings of which we hear, is that two English ladies are allowed to visit her three times in the month. Such are the doings of Rome in the 19th century. Rapidly is she filling up the measure of her iniquities. Her judgment now of a long time lingereth not. We need not commend the Madiais to the affectionate sympathy and earnest prayers of our readers. Thus far they have demeaned themselves with the spirit of confessors—of Martyrs. May they find grace to be steadfast even to the end, remembering the words "be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

DEAR SIRS,—It is most refreshing to us in this country who are engaged in supporting the principles of the reformation to be encouraged by the co-operation of our fellow Protestants in India.

The cause is not less ours than yours, and although the brunt of the battle must be borne in Europe, the assistance of our brethren temporarily removed from the immediate scene of conflict is assuredly most valuable, and is appreciated with thankfulness by the committee of the Protestant Alliance.

I rejoice in being able to inform you that the exertions of this association have been blessed by God, that zeal and activity are increasing every day on its behalf, and that the extension of its influence is now largely felt by the Protestant States of the Continent. With respect to resistance in Britain to the rapid encroachments of Popery, the effect of centralizing our efforts has been marked and permanent. Union amongst the various Evangelical denominations has been promoted with singular success. Never has there been such a front of combined strength presented to the common adversary.

The concentration of our hitherto disunited energies has enabled us to endeavour and accomplish much that had been else impossible. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, Popery is now assailed with vigor, and men are being awakened to a sense of the danger which has been long present—but unobserved.

The subject of the Maynooth endowment agitated with such intensity during last session of Parliament will be resumed in that which has now begun, and it is not improbable that a committee will be moved for, and obtained in the House of Lords, to enquire into the expenditure of the annual grant to that College, and its effects upon the people at large.

The violent proceedings of the Priests in Ireland during the last election, and the rampant intolerance of the organs of the Popish press have aroused the minds of thousands who were lukewarm in this country to a true conception of the magnitude of the interest at stake, and the unchangeable bitterness of those whose aim it is to stifle the extension of religious freedom.

Many important disclosures have lately been

made, by which is brought to light the iniquity of the conventual system, and the Protestant Alliance has been under God powerfully instrumental in pleading the cause of the helpless nuns, who to the number of about 2,000, are immured in the convents of Britain.

A measure will most likely be submitted to the legislature for remedying these abuses, and sympathy and indignation are fast spreading through the country with respect to this question.

The interest felt in Protestant reformation as evidenced by the unprecedented circulation of tracts upon Popery, may be said to have increased ten-fold during the last two years, and this much wished for revival of a wholesome state of feeling on the part of the British public is undoubtedly one of the results of the daring advances of the Papacy, and of the vigorous and united efforts put forth to resist it.

Schools, Missionaries, Pamphlets, and the Public Press are all more actively engaged than hitherto in combating the mighty work which had been suffered too long to proceed in quietness. In all of these directions the Protestant Alliance endeavours, and with great success to stir up that dormant energy, which if once thoroughly developed would present a barrier to still farther encroachments. Encouragement will be derived from the recollection that whereas but a short time ago a regular and national endowment of the Irish Priests was openly advocated in the leading journals of England, there is not found even one solitary newspaper which at the present time ventures to support a proposition so distasteful to the nation at large. You are doubtless aware of the blessed results now evident in the west of Ireland, after a few years of earnest circulation and preaching of the word of God I visited lately the scenes of this missionery labour, and I feel bound to testify to the grandeur and stability of the work, and to pray with grateful heart that it may be worthily supported by those who know and love the Lord Jesus Christ.

The dangers which from within its pale threaten the peace of the Church of England are justly the cause of serious apprehension and deep regret. Much it must be confessed of these are the result of a renewed activity, and the awakening from that lethargy under which both its true and false members had been long reposing. These particular matters, however, are not within the scope of the operations of this society, and I shall therefore not further allude to them.

Intercourse with foreign Protestants has been wonderfully promoted by the existence of a central body in London, which could form a channel of mutual communication

Our correspondence with the Continental Christians has raised our opinion of their attachment to the faith of the Scriptures, and has acquainted us with the cruel persecutions by which that faith is proved and purified. Nor has the sympathy thus produced been inactive or unpractical. Success has been vouchsafed to the efforts of this Alliance on behalf of their suffering brethren in many countries of Europe, and the deputation lately despatched to Florence to mediate for the release of the Madiai, has given comfort, and renewed the spirit of many a wounded sufferer. Nothing could exceed the gratitude evinced by the Protestants of France and Italy for this active demonstration of the interest of British Christians, and the reflecting mind must perceive in this anxious sympathy for others, a valuable and manifest exhibition of the unity of the Church of Christ.

Full information with respect to this interesting case will be contained in a tract about to be published by our Committee, and of which a copy or two shall be sent to India. We shall be glad to hear constantly from you, and to draw still closer together those who are not loosed from the bond of a common cause by any separation however distant. May our hearts be thus united, seeing that it is the honor of God, and the Faith of his Son which it is committed to us to preserve.

Prayer and holy zeal, prudence, heavenly wisdom, and uncompromising stedfastness are eminently needed in this struggle, but willing and trusty aid from others is not less desirable than our own personal devotion to the work we have in hand.

Your's faithfully,
JOHN MACGREGOR,
Honuorary Secretary.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA CITY MISSION.

AMONG the causes of the immense improvement in England recently enumerated by Lamartine was the increased attention paid by the rich to the condition of the poor. It was high time. The investigations of the last few years have demonstrated that in almost all the great cities of Europe, there exists a class to whom the growth of civilization brings nothing except a stronger sense of oppression, and the increase of wealth, nothing except larger opportunities of plunder. Even in London the capital of the world, whose wealth seems perpetually to overflow every new channel dug for its depletion, a hundred thousand people have been found, scarcely superior in their squalid ignorance and ferocity to the aborigines of India. In Calcutta we have almost the same class not perhaps so thoroughly debased, because not contrasted with so high a degree of civilization, and not quite so wretched, because they have no climate to contend against, and no vast educated middle rank to compete with. Moreover, they are not so dangerous, for the degradation which in England has affected the minds of the lowest class, has in India affected also their physical power, and we do not dread an outbreak of the Gomes, D'Silvas and Gonsalves. In all else, however, it is impossible to conceive human beings in a more hopelessly abject condition. Nominally Christians, their religion is shewn only by an excess of superstitution, which surpasses that of the native community. Nominally European, their birth is manifested only by the fact, that their dress, while it is as scanty as that of the natives, is utterly unsuited to the climate, and its wearers colour. Their language is a dialect to which the broadest patois of Somersetshire is purity itself, and if we may judge from the law reports, they unite the vices of the native with the brutality which distinguishes the lowest class of Englishmen. Their numbers it is nearly impossible to ascertain, but including Manilla-men, Portuguese, the half Portuguese, who are in reality natives, and the lowest section of the East Indians, they must amount to many thousands. An effort is at last about to be made to bring this great and increasing class within the pale of civilized life. A merchant, Mr. C. J. Richards, has transmitted to India, some Rs. 3,000 to form the nucleus of the Mission, and at a meeting lately held at the house of Mr. Wylie, a Society was established. Its object is to create an agency, which is to endeavour by changing the nominal Christianity of these classes into real religious faith, to lead them on to morality and industry. The success of the London City Mission is a sufficient proof of the feasibility of the project, and in a short time we have little doubt, that the educational machinery early employed in that undertaking, will be superadded to this. The list of the committee appointed to carry out these objects contains the following names :—

Rev. H. S. Fisher.	Rev. R Henderson.
Rev. A. Hamilton.	Rev. A. F. Lacroix.
Rev. J. Blomfield.	Rev. A. Leslie.
W. H. Elliott, Esq	A. Grant, Esq.
E. Edmond, Esq.	J. L. Carran, Esq.
H. Woodrow, Esq.	M. Wylie, Esq.

We cannot say, we entirely approve the construction of the Committee. True, there is scarcely a name on it which has not become familiarly associated to Indian minds with constant acts of benevolence, and efforts for social improvement, but they are hackenyed. We should have preferred to see some names of merchants ; or any of the active residents of the Metropolis, who are winning fortunes amidst the very class for whose redemption this effort is to be made. Such names are frequently seen on English lists, and many of their possessors though immersed in business are among the ablest and most energetic promoters of such undertakes. Why should the task of bestowing benefits be left solely to a "set"?

It is true, that the remainder give liberally, and that there is always money to be obtained in Calcutta for any feasible object of benevolence. But the addition of a few business men to such projects, though it could add nothing to the zeal of those who now ordinarily conduct them, might tend in no slight degree to expand their sphere of usefulness.

It will be perceived from an advertisement in another column, that attempts of the same description are being made to improve the condition of the lowest class in the cities and towns of Scotland, and that the Chaplains of the Scotch Established Church in Calcutta are making efforts to collect subscriptions. We doubt not that the Scotch residents in India will be, as usual, liberal towards any object of national importance, though we cannot ourselves earnestly support the project. The utility of such an increase of churches appears to us questionable, until it is fairly proved, that those which do exist, are insufficient for the population willing to attend them. It may be doubted whether amid the deep degradation of such a population as that which swarms in the wynds of Glasgow, Christian Missionaries are not of greater utility than Christian Churches, and above all, whether new schools are not at least as much required as new pulpits.— Friend of India, Feb. 17.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—FEBRUARY 25.

There is now a prospect that Madras will have a daily Newspaper. The conductors of the Athenæum propose to issue it daily in stead of thrice a week, They say:—"A people in whom the faculty of growth is not exhausted, or who have much to learn in the way of political knowledge—such as those of America in the one case and India in the other, derive the utmost advantage from the labours of the Press. To the one it is a pioneer opening up new paths to private enterprise and national greatness: to the other it is a teacher of great truths gleaned from the experience of past ages, the exponent of a civilisation which may yet replace the worn out traditions, of the East. Now so far as Madras is concerned, whilst schools have every where multiplied, journalism on the contrary has decidedly lost ground. At this moment there are but two new-papers published at the Presidencywhich yield a profit to their proprietors, and though our own subscription list was never in a more healthy condition, it is beyond all doubt that a great falling off has taken place amongst the supporters of the local press in the aggregate. We believe that much of this seeming indifference on the part of the public, arises from the fact that capital and ability are not generally embarked in our newspaper undertakings."

—— As matter of curiosity we give an account of the press in New York, at the commencement of 1853.

13	Daily papers whose aggregate regular-issue is...	...	...	...	125.000
9	Semi-weekly...	...	...	...	27.450
60	Weekly...	...	...	...	377.550
54	Monthly...	...	...	...	552 959
13	Quarterly...	...	...	...	23.555
1	Semi-annual...	...	...	...	100.000

In 1816, the daily papers of that city had a united circulation of 9 620

—— The following is from the *Delhi Gazette*:—"Letters from Gwalior mention that the young Maharajah was installed with great pomp and ceremony on the 19th instant. On the afternoon of that day the company assembled at the Phool Baugh, where Mr. Bushby and party resided, and at 4 P. M, the whole party mounted on elephants, started for the Palace. They were met about half way by the young Maharajah, with a splendid sowarree ; both parties immediately dismounted, and after a formal introduction, the combined sowarrees proceeded in state to the Palace down a street formed by the Maharajah's troops on the Native Infantry Contingent. On arriving inside the Palace, presents of jewels, shawls, and pieces of cloth were laid out in trays. Mr. Bushby then addressed himself to the Maharajah in the usual terms, and placed the jewels &c. presented by Government on his neck, which being done, the assembled guests sat down, and to the astonishment of all, the young Prince rose and expressed himself grateful for the honor and praise bestowed on him by the British Government, and desirous of continuing to deserve it, &c. &c. Otta and paun having been presented, the ceremony concluded amid the discharge of Artillery.'

—— The following notices of Amritsur occur in the *Delhi Advertiser*:—"The census of the City of Amritsur is being taken. The population at a guess may be estimated at about 40,000 The greater number of these are I believe Cashmerees. They are mostly poor and earn a precarious livelihood. A filthy set they are. There are a great many Shawl-weavers—paid very poorly, say from two to four annas a day. The two richest classes are the Khut rees and Nuhorees. The latter very enterprising—the former deal partly in Shawls, and partly in shroffing. There are also some rich Brahmin bankers. No fresh impulse has been given to trade since the change of Government. Silk stuffs, Pushmeenas, &c., are exported, but not to such an extent as before. The trade has evidently flagged—for the consumption of Silk and Pushmeena stuffs is not half of what it was. Civil justice is administered in an inverse ratio to the system of the North West. No delays are permitted. The course is short and sweet to the winner—but perhaps not quite so to the loser. Criminal trials have considerably decreased. Heinous crimes are not of frequent occurrence. When such do occur—the culprits are almost invariably taken up and the verdict of their deserts meted out to them. Of petty offences there are lots and they are adjudicated summarily enough. The features of the Amritsur district would not be recognized by one who had not seen the place since the annexation. Fine straight roads crease along the country from Lahore to Amritsur and Jullunder ; and chowkies are erected at every two miles,—mile stones also mark the distance as we journey to Buttala. The very streets of the City have been widened and bricked. New rows of beautiful shops have been erected. The outward appearance of the Cutwallee reminds one of Europe. It is an elegant building. And whence is all this you will inquire. Why—from none but the sole exertions of Mr. Saunders, the Deputy Commissioner. Compare the improvements with those of other districts and the deduction is obvious. Indeed, no labor or expence has been spared to beautify the city—to secure health to the inhabitants by drainage—to add to their comforts by having tanks excavated close to the City

gates, and to obtain for travellers and foreigners, the rest and security of capital Serues—and the vigilance of Chowkeedars and the Police."—

SATURDAY—MARCH 5.

—— The *Melbourne Argus* gives the following account of the person who discovered the Australian gold mines :—" After residing for some years as a settler near Bathurst, Mr. Hargraves proceeded to California during the mania for emigration to that country; he succeeded well ; but while working there, he was always haunted with impressions of the existence of gold in land bearing similar indications in New South Wales. After a time he returned to Australia, and availing himself of his Californian experience he proceeded to ' prospect' in the neighbourhood of Bathurst ; at almost the first attempt he discovered gold ' The site of his discovery was the far famed Sommerhill Creek. This was on the 12th February, 1851. He immediately put himself in communication with the Government, and after the delays incidental to official communications, he showed the site of his discovery,—he entered the service of the Government as prospector of the gold-fields of Australia—and, declining all offers of a more remunerating nature, has for nearly two years steadily adhered to his duties ; conferring countless wealth on others, but never buying or selling an ounce of gold himself—seeing men washing out their pounds weight in a day, but never extracting one grain, except as a specimen to illustrate his reports."

MONDAY,—MARCH 7.

—— The *Friend of India* says :—" The sarcastic apophthegm that the " British in India have built one city and destroyed ten," is daily becoming less consonant with fact. The cities of the interior, it is true, are no longer adorned with temples, purchased with the spoil of conquered kingdoms, and the neglect of the British Government has suffered many monuments of architectural skill to sink into decay. But the ports on the seacoast are growing rapidly. A Portuguese fishing-town has grown in a century and a half to be the capital of Western India, and Calcutta has required scarcely a hundred years to rival Liverpool in trade, and surpass her in the magnificence of her public structures. In Madras, the spirit of commerce has created a capital along a coast where scarcely any thing short of English skill could render navigation safe, and now under our eyes, Rangoon gives promise of becoming a first rate sea-port. On the other side of India, Kurrachee, which came into our hands but yesterday, is absorbing no small portion of the trade of Central Asia, and under the vigorous superintendence of the present Commissioner, will doubtless in a few years be no contemptible rival to Bombay."

—— The Census of Agra was taken on the night of January 1st. The total population of the district was found to be 1 000 961 inhabiting 206 542 houses, or about five in each house. The population has increased 28,300 in six years. Proportion of souls to the square miles 538.—The *Englishman* states, " that the Government has sanctioned an application from the Superintendent General of Vaccine for a number of students from the Medical College, and Brahmin assistants. The students are to be employed in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and to endeavour by every means in their power to render the practice of vaccination universal, by argument and example. They will be paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 130 a month to each student and Rs. 13 for each of their Brahmin assistants, but will receive no fees whatever from the people."

—— It is reported that Lalla Jotee Persaud is about to expend a lakh of Rupees in providing accommodations for pilgrims at Saugor.

—— Mr. Corfield, our late Postmaster, assumed charge of the Offices of Senior Magistrate and Revenue Judge at the presidency, on Saturday afternoon, from Mr. Spens, elevated to the Sudder bench.—

—— The two extracts subjoined, the first relating to Bhawulpore and the second to Persia, are from the Sindian :—" Since our last issue we have learned further particulars from our esteemed correspondent. Hajee Khan's advanced guard marched from Chaudree to Chanee-ka-Rochie—running parallell, four miles a part, with Chanee-ka-Gote—where Sadik's army was encamped under the command of Soorfraz Khan and Moisdeen Khan. Sadik's force consisted of 400 sowars, 800 infantry and six guns ; Hajee's again was not half so strong and without guns or field pieces. So soon as the forces met, Sadik's infantry with guns and the major number of sowars joined Hajee. Soorfraz Khan with a handful of horsemen fled. but Moisdeen surrendered and is at present a prisoner at large. The whole affair was not the work of many moments. From what we can gather, it would appear that Hajee Khan is a general favorite from the noble to the peasant—the very children call out for Hajee. It turns out now that this said Hajee is not only the eldest but a legitimate son of the late Nuwab, and the Sadik is the offspring of an illicit intercourse. Hajee carries popular feeling with him, and if there be any endeavour made for Sadik to re occupy the *gaddee* he will find it hard to keep it for any time. As it is, all his subjects are against him ; and rumour declares that Sadik was placed on the gaddee through Zenana intrigue, and that although the seal of Bheeal Khan, the last Nuwab, was attached to the purwana giving the gaddee to Sadik, yet that he knew nothing of it. In other words, Bheeal Khan's death was announced to the people four days after its occurrence, and simultaneously with Sadik Khan's having mounted the gaddee."

" We have the two following strange statements of proceedings ; hostility appears to be the order of the day with the ruling dynasty of Persia. In the second instance we did not believe the tocsin of war to sound so close to us, the object apparently is to wrest from the Imam of Muscat all his ports so as to effect some particular purpose which we cannot at this moment see :—

1. The Wahabis of Hussa had moved on towards Oman with a view to possess the place. The hakims of Bahrein were having vessels in preparation to meet any unexpected contigency.

2. The Shah's troops were advancing on Guadar, as it was the belief of the people of the western half of Mekran that Persia had determined upon occupying it. Men were flocking to the sea-coast with their families and property."

—— A Poona correspondent of the *Telegraph* and *Courier*, furnishes the following :—" The usual monthly lecture before the Deccan Institute was delivered last evening by Professor Fraser, in the quadrangle of the Poona College. The subject was " the education and condition of woman historically considered.' The meeting was attended by a highly respectable and numerous European and Native audience.

" Professor Fraser went over the historical part of his subject in a masterly manner : he described the condition of woman among the ancient Egyptians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans, in the latter days among the German Gothic tribes, and last of all in our own favored land. I am sure no English lady or gentleman present could fail to be proud of the favorable contrast which England exhibited in this respect to the most refined and enlightened of the nations of antiquity. In the concluding part of the lecture, Professor Fraser contended, that the mind of woman should be as highly cultivated a that of man ; that though the duties of women are different in some respects from those of men, yet they require a mind as thoroughly disciplined and exercised to perform those duties.

" I trust the lecture may be the means of stirring up the native community to take a greater interest in the education of the females of this country, and that a great number of the young men who heard the lecture, may resolve not to rest satisfied till they see their wives and daughters enjoying like privileges with the highly favored woman of Britain.

TUESDAY,—MARCH 8.

—— The *Bangalore Herald* says:—" On last Thursday afternoon a native man lost his life under very extraordinary circumstances. The deceased, who appears to have been a petty dealer of some description, attended an auction held by Messrs. NELSON AND BLACK at a private residence. In an eau de cologne bottle in one of the rooms was exposed a small quantity of liquid which had the smell of spirits : the poor fellow evidently took it for such, watched his opportunity and drank it. Little did he think that he had swallowed a quantity of Tincture of Aconite sufficient to kill two or three men. The potion soon began to take effect, when becoming alarmed he went to the auction writer, told him he had drank something out of a bottle and said he felt a severe burning in the stomach. The writer requested him to bring the bottle, which he did, and on it was written " Poison." He was told the danger he had incurred and requested to wait until Mr. BLACK could be brought from another room that he might take measures to counteract the poison. Whilst the writer was in search of his master, the man hastened away to his friends ; which was truly unfortunate, as there were, we understand, one or two medical men in the auction room at the time. After reaching home the unfortunate man fell into convulsions, and a medical man having been called in administered an emetic, but it was too late, and the patient soon expired.'

—— The following is from the *Lahore Chronicle* :—" The eighteenth Report of the Lodeeana Mission, has been on our table for some days. It embraces the year ending 30th September, 1852 ; its title alone is sufficient to afford ample proof of the perseverance and zeal of a band of Christian Missionaries, on whom this country has no claim, beyond that of general brotherhood, who have for eighteen years been labouring in the good cause, through good report and through evil, who have since their first appearance in the Upper Provinces extended their operations, first to Julundur and to Lahore, the moment their means and the establishment of peace on a permanent footing would permit, who are, in addition to the pursuit of the Apostolic Mission of preaching the Gospel to the Heathen, sowing, in numerous and well attended schools, the seed that will some day repay them for all their labours, and who are at the present moment forming the permanent establishments at Lahore, which have so long distinguished them at Lodeeana and elsewhere. We find, from a perusal of this interesting little pamphlet, printed at the Lodeeana Mission press, that they occupy at the present moment, five stations in the North West Provinces and the Punjab, viz :—Lodeeana, Saharanpoor, Julundur, Umbala and Lahore ; that there are at these several stations twelve Missionaries, all men distinguished by zeal, and enterprize, in their sacred vocation, and a knowledge of the languages, sent out by the parent Society in America, one native assistant Missionary, (whose school at Julundur was so favourably noticed in our columns the other day) four Catechists, five Scripture readers, and one teacher. The number of attendants at the several schools is stated to have, at the close of the year reported upon, amounted to the very large number of seven hundred and forty three, exclusive of eighteen girls and nine boys brought up in the Orphan schools of Lodeeana and Umbala ; and though an addition to their funds would, as a matter of course, be cheerfully accepted as a means of increasing their sphere of utility, we are happy to observe, that the support received from the public, is thankfully acknowledged to have been considerable. The Mission is, in every respect, a most interesting one and we hope to see it flourish and extend far beyond its present limits."

—— It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Mill, now of Perth, will go to Calcutta to be minister of the Free Church there, now without a pastor. The Rev. Mr. Clarke passed through Bombay a few days ago, on his way to Agra, where he is to have the charge of a Free Church congregation.

—— The Rajah of Cochin died at Benares on the 21st ultimo, in the 28th year of his age. The following is from the *Benares Recorder* :—" The lamented Rajah succeeded his brother in the government on the 11th September 1851, and left his country in July last with a view of visiting the famous Hindu shrines of pilgrimage. He arrived in our holy *Kashee* on the 2nd instant, visiting *en route* Tripelty and Jugurnauth, and since, also Allahabad. He was of the Brahman caste, and his ancestors ruled the kingdom for many generations. He was greatly beloved by his subjects, and it was with the greatest reluctance that they parted with him, on the present occasion. He was a most amiable, kind hearted, considerate and indulgent Prince, disliking all pomp and outward parade. When he entered our holy *Kashee* he would not allow our government to fire the usual salute, due to his rank, as he desired to perform his pilgrimage in as private a way as possible. His education had not been neglected, besides his native language, he spoke with great fluency the English, and also the Hindustanee languages, and wrote with great facility the former. To the study of the English language, his attention was directed by General Fraser, late resident at Hyderabad, when he was in Cochin in the same capacity. His late Highness is succeeded by his Brother Rawee Wurmah, who is in the 25th year of his age."

—— In the *Mofussilite* of the 21st current is an article, in which the Editor "rejoices at being enabled to announce, that the Supreme Government proposes to have nine officers in the Bengal Presidency, on an increased salary of 600 Rupees per mensem, who are to be called first class Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates. It is moreover asserted, with every appearance of authority, that the Governor General has addressed the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain from his Honor, how many first class Deputies he is desirous of having in the North Western Provinces."

—— The steamer *Malta* has arrived, bringing China dates to the 11th February. The rebellion is making unequivocal progress. The *Friend of China* says :—" Commissioner General Seu it will be seen, according to latest reports, despairing of success, has committed suicide, whilst, advancing on the Yangtze-kiang, the main artery of the Empire (the possession of which enabled Sir Henry Pottinger to dictate terms and bring the late war to a conclusion) the rebels have seized upon Wuchang situated on its south bank, the capital of Hupeh, causing the Shansee merchants to fly, and putting a stop to all trade ; that the next places to be attacked are Han yang and Kew kiang, the former a place where large quantities of British manufactures find a ready market ; that at every town and place on the river as far as Chin kiang foo the Government functionaries are in a state of consternation and that Nanking is *indeed* the goal to which the insurgents now express their determination to push on."

—— The Bosphorus at Point de Galle has brought Cape news to the end of January. A battle had been fought at Breda, General Cathcart leading in person, in which the Caffirs had been defeated, with con-

siderable loss. The British lost about 40 or 50 killed.

—— A passenger in the *Lord Elphinstone* writes to the *Telegraph and Courier* as follows :—"After leaving Cochin we touched at Trevandrum to land a lady passenger, where, as at the former place, Soldiers and Sailors immediateiy went on shore in search of grog. An accident happened at this place to a man named Garnett, late of Her Majesty's 86th Regt. He was one of the men who went on shore, and eleven of them came off in one small canoe, all of whom were completely intoxicated. They got a long side the barque when the canoe upset, and Garnett sank never to rise again in the presence of any on board. Three others very narrowly escaped a similar death. The natives swam on shore, and to another canoe leaving the "whiteman" to his fate—the fate of *grog* at Trevandrum! The Surgeon of the *Lord Elphinstone* has ten cases of intermittent fever (ague), and three of Dysentery with Diarrhea &c. amongst the children. He has very little or no medicine on board, except what is allowed according to the Merchant Seaman's Act for an European or a Native crew, so the ship is very likely to be a rich hot-bed for disease to generate fevers in; any epidemic that may present itself on board before we reach Port Philip, will be for the benefit of future emigrants from Bombay, as it will teach a terrible lesson to the Port authorities, and possibly prevent them allowing emigrant ships to proceed to sea almost destitute of medical comforts. Should the vessel have to ride Quarantine in the bay of Port Philip for a fortnight or three weeks, the Parsee charterers may find that even economy may be purchased at too high a price.'

The following is the Postscript: "We have arrived at Point de Galle. The aspect of affairs is decidedly worse in consequence of a row caused by a man named Nicholson, late of the 86th; the crew have struck and will not proceed in the ship. How the matter will end I cannot say."

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"An inquest was held at Worlee Hill, on Sunday last on view of the body of Mr. William George Hog-flesh, who met his death that morning, by being accidentally drowned while bathing. The deceased, a young man of very steady and temperate habits, lived in a cottage with his mother and sister on Worlee Hill. After breakfast on Sunday, he with a young lad, his nephew, named Henry Collett, went to bathe in the sea. The boy having bathed came on shore, while his uncle continued in the water. Suddenly the latter called out "Henry," threw up his hands and sank. The boy called out to his uncle but received no answer. Search was immediately made for the body, but without success at first. Later in the afternoon, it was discovered between some rocks in an adjacent bay, and was brought to land. It bore no marks of violence. Blood was issuing from the nostrils, as in many cases of death by drowning. The jury returned a verdict of Accidentally drowned while bathing."

—— The *Bombay Times* adds:—"Mr. Hogsflesh, was a young man of good abilities, refined taste, and very considerable literary attainments. He was for a short time contributor to the *Standard* newspaper some years ago, and had written pretty extensively first and last for the Press His contributions were generally literary, always remarkable for the amiableness of the spirit and propriety of tone they exhibited. We regret to hear that he has left a mother and sister dependent on his exertions almost wholly destitute. Mr. Hogsflesh was of so modest and unobtrusive a nature that little was known of his merits save to his immediate friends, and what we say to his praise now that he is no more, we should hardly ventured to have said had he been amongst us."

—— The wires for the telegraph between Point de Galle and Colombo, are partly laid down already.

—— The screw steamer *Mauritius* which left Plymouth November 29, had not arrived at Point de Galle, up to the 2nd instant. She left the Cape January 25th.

WEDNESDAY,—MARCH 9.

—— The Calcutta correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"You will have seen by the public papers that the Governor General is gone to the Eastward in the *Tenasserim* steamer, but I don't think that they have told you much more about his movements than this, for a very good reason, which is, that in the first place his Lordship has kept his intentions to himself, and secondly, those as yet uncertain, will be influenced and made or abandoned, according to circumstances. Eastward is a very big word on this side of India now, when we have an uninterrupted seaboard of thousands of miles in extent, from the mouth of the Hoogly to the extremity of the Malayan Peninsula; but the only part of it with which we are now concerned is Rangoon, and the matter in doubt is, whether His Lordship will visit it again or not? This is one of the results of his present progress which depends entirely on circumstances, and it is said here that in case Commissioners or Plenipotentiaries from the Court or the ascendant party, at Ava, should present themselves, properly accredited, at Prome, or at the Outposts of our Army in that direction, they will be ordered down with a safe conduct to Rangoon, and that His Lordship would, if time and circumstances should permit, be present himself at the signing of the articles of peace."

—— A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Vizagapatam on the 22nd ultimo.

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—"The H. C. Steamer *Ajdaha* came in on Monday night from Calicut, which port she left on the 4th instant, and touched on her way at Cannanore, Mangalore and Vingorla She has brought a detachment of the 16th Regiment Madras N. I., en route to Aden, and treasure to the extent of two lacs of Rupees. The *Ajdaha* will, we believe, go into dock immediately for the purpose of have new engines put in her, and will, in consequence, be unavailable for any service for the next two months or six weeks at least. The troops brought by her were landed yesterday at thes Boree Bundier, and will be sent in driblets to Aden as opportunity may offer."

THURSDAY,—MARCH 10.

—— A fire occurred in Kamatipor on Tuesday evening.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says :—"A Mussulman applied to the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday, to cause his son to be apprenticed to the School of Industry. The boy is about eleven years old and was represented as being stiffnecked, obstinate, and altogether unmanageable. He used formerly to attend School and had learned to read Koran, but of late was constantly playing the Truant. Mr. Dyaram Mya Sunker the Schoolmaster, recommended the father at length to purchase a strong chain with which to keep the boy at home. What vexed the Father most was, that beat him as he might he could never draw tears from him—for four months he had let him have his own way, but at the end of that period he was worse than ever. Tired of ill treating the boy, and as a last effort to make him a good Boy, he entrented that his son might be apprenticed to the School of Industry, to which arrangement the boy readily assented, and his wishes were immediately carried out."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.—On the 3rd March, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the revd. J D Gibson, mr Charles Stephens, second son of mr Charles Stephens, veterinary surgeon, to Emma Susanah, only daughter of mr Wm. Thos. Masterman, of Albion Terrace, Gravesend, Kent, England.

BIRTHS.—At Lower Colaba, on the morning of the 1st March, the wife of Mr J Butler, Foreman of the *Times* Press, of a son. At Jaulnah, the wife of the rev. A J Rogers, M A., assistant chaplain, of a son. At Poona, on the 2nd March, the wife of Captain Henry John Willoughby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Ahmedabad, on the 2nd March, of malignant small pox, John Costello aged 8 years and 10 months, the son of sub-conductor Costello.—In the Fort on the 5th March, Catharine, the beloved wife of mrJ Irvine, and eldest daughter of mrs R Elliott, aged 42 years., deeply regretted by her bereaved family and friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—March 4th, Steamer Phlox, F M Ellis, from Surat 3rd March. H C brig Euphrates, Lieut. Constable, I. N., from Kattywar 2nd March. 2nd, Grab Futtel Ryman, Hajee Abdoola, from Cochin 31st Jan., Tanore 6th Feb., and Goa 22nd February. 7th, Steamer Lowjee Family, H. Simon, from Surat, yesterday. B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Victoria, F. Banks, from Kurrachee 3d March. P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Malta, H. H. Potter, from Shanghae 31st Jan., Hongkong 11th Feb., Singapore 18th do., Penang 20th do., and Point de Galle 3d March. Str, Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, from Surat 6th March. 8th, H. C. Steamer Ajdaha, W C Barker, from Calicut, 5th March. B S N Company's steamer Dwarka, J Woolley, from Surat 7th instant.

DEPARTURES.—March 3rd, Brig Suffinatoola Jaffer Mahomed Woomer, nacoda, to Aden, Mocha, and Judda. 4th, B S N Co.'s str. Dwarka, J Woolley, to Surat. P. and O S N Co.'s Steamer Erin, T Jamieson, to Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. 2nd, steamer Lowjee Family, H Simon, to Surat. Steamer G R Clerk, C Menesse, to Surat. 5th, Ship Lady Head, J Jones, to Liverpool. Ship Vernon, A Consitt, to London, 7th, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat.

We have to announce the arrival and departure of the following passengers :—

Per Phlox, from Surat :—Revd. and mrs Montgomery, and children, and 70 natives.

Per Grab Futtel Ryman, from Cochin :—Mr and mrs W Edwards, and family.

Per H C steamer Ajdaha, from Calicut, Mangalore and Vingorla :—Captain Carr; Lieutenant Gomparty; Ensign Miller; Ensign Gray; 7 native commissioned officers, 185 non commissioned rank and file, 27 public followers, 19 private followers.—16th regiment Madras native infantry.

Per B S N company's steamer Dwarka, from Surat :—a gentleman and 50 natives.

Per Steamer Lowjee Family, from Surat :—20 natives.

Per Steamer Victoria, from Kurrachee : Mrs. Lord and 2 children, Mrs. Hervey, Major Heatly, Captains Loyd and Hervey, Bengal army, Captain Clay, 3rd Light Dragoons, Lieut. Clark, B. A., Dr. Lownds, M. D., Revd. Mr. Walker, and 35 deck.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Malta, from Shanghae, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Smith, 3 children, European female and Native male servants, Mrs. Milford and child, and 2 deck,

Per Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, from Surat: Mr. Jones, C. S., Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Resident of Baroda, and 109 Natives.

Per Dwarka, to Surat :—W E Frere, Esq., C S.; A H Campbell, Esq.; and several natives.

Per Erin, to Galle :—Mr John Skinner; and mr G Steel. To Calcutta: Dr Hosken, and native servant; and mr Litchfield, and native servant. To Alexandria: major Dickson.

Per Steamer Phlox, to Surat: Several Natives.

Per Vernon, to London :—*For the Cape:* Brigadier Wyllie; mrs Wyllie and child; miss Wyllie; Revd. mr Goldstein; mrs Goldstein and two children. *For London:* Mrs E W E Howard and four children; mrs H D Abbott and two children; mrs Yates and 3 children; mrs H R James and child; mrs Gordon and two children; mrs W C Western and three children; mrs Jerome and 2 children; mrs Lazarene and six children; mrs Neame; mrs Leggett; mrs Howes and three children; and mrs Consitt. Lieutenants Jerome, H M86th regt.; Neame, H M 8th regt.; Francis, H M 64th regt; Francis, 9th Lancers; Jones, H M 22nd regt.; and R Brackenbury, 19th Bo. N. I.; Dr McKinnon, H M 78th Highlanders; Ensign Sheehy, H M 64th regt.; Lieut. Leggett, 35th M N I.; and Revd. mr Lazarene. Seven European female and four native servants.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1853.

The leave granted on the 12th ultimo to Mr. W. E. Frere, Agent for the Right Hon'ble the Governor at Surat, is to have effect from the 24th of the same month.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1853.

Captain A. B. Kemball officiated as Resident in the Persian Gulf from the 1st to the 3rd April 1852, both days inclusive.

Ensign A. Bell, Adjutant of the Kolhapoor Infantry, is allowed leave to the Presidency, on private affairs, from the 15th instant to the 15th proximo, under the provisions of the Government General Order dated the 22nd August, No. 541 of 1846.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1853.

Mr. J. G. White is permitted to proceed to Dharwar, for the purpose of prosecuting there his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1853.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey has been appointed Assistant and Acting 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1853.

Mr. Lestock Reid, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Surat, has been allowed an extension, for two days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 24th December last

Lieutenant R. Cowpar, Deputy Collector at Larkhana, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, under Section IX. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Kurrachee, from the 3rd instant to the 3rd proximo.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1853.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Collector of Belgaum, is allowed to remain in his Districts, on duty, till the close of the season.

Mr. E. C. Jones, Collector of Poona, is allowed to remain in his Districts, on duty, during the remainder of the fair season.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1853.

The leave of absence for ten days granted to Mr. D. C. Leighton, 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, on the 18th ultimo, to visit Poona, has been cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. Thomas Weeding, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandesh, joined his appointment on the 5th instant.

Rao Bahadoor Runchorbhaee Oomiya Shunker, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Broach, has been allowed an extension, for one day, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 10th January last.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1853.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt to act as Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, and Superintendent of Stamps, during Mr. Macpratt's absence, or until further orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1853.

Major Crispin has been appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee, in the room of Mr. J. Warden, who has been relieved of that duty.

Major Pope has been appointed a Member of the Committee.

Digitized by Google with assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1853.

Captain Hart, Civil Engineer at Satara, has been allowed a further extension of leave, till the 15th instant.

Captain Hart, Civil Engineer at Satara, has been allowed a further extension of leave, till the 31st instant.

Assistant Surgeon T. B. Larkins assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties at Ahmedabad on the 19th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1853.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt to be Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. W. E. Frere to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut.

Mr A. Spens to be Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut.

Mr. A. K. Corfield to be Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1853.

Under the provisions of Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, Captain S. Whitehill, Superintendent of Police at Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant to the 10th proximo, to proceed to Belgaum, on urgent private affairs.

Captain E. C. Fanning is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate.

Captain C. F. Grant, 3rd Regiment N. I., to be Acting Superintendent of Police at Kaira, and Acting Commandant of the Guzerat Police Corps.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1853.

Mr A. K. Corfield, Senior Magistrate of Police, and Revenue Judge at the Presidency, assumed charge of his duties on the 5th instant.

The leave of absence on Medical certificate, granted on the 9th August last to Captain H. Stanley, Lieutenant of Police in Scinde, is further extended to the 31st May next.

The leave of absence granted on the 8th January last to Gooljar Missur, Native Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 9th March, 1853.

Ensign A. Bell, Adjutant of the Kolapore Local Infantry, to be Assistant at Nassick to the Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur Zillah, vice Lieutenant Graham.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, delivered over charge of the Adawlut at that Station to Rao Bahadoor Succaram Kundoo, Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 1st instant.

Mr. A. W. Jones, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, delivered over charge of the Adawlut at that Station to Mr. Hadow, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on the 1st instant,

Mr. A. Spens, Puisne Judge, and Mr. M. Larken, Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, assumed charge of their duties on the 7th instant.

First Hospital Assistant John Lobo, 3d Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Jail Hospital, Kurrachee.

First Hospital Assistant Crustmjee Donwatry, of the 22nd Regiment N. I. is transferred to the Jail Hospital at Poona.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1853.

No. 127 of 1853.—Lieutenant T. Edwards, of the 49th regiment Bengal native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 128 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. A. M. Macdonald, of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 129 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. T. Holbrow, of the 12th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No 130 of 1853.—Lieutenant W. Rice, of the 25th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th March to the 25th June next, to proceed to Delhi, on private affairs.

No. 131 of 1853.—The following appointments are made:—

7th Regimeut N. I.

Lieutenant H. G. Robinson to be adjutant, vice Wheatstone, resigned the situation; ensign H. A. Woodhouse to be quarter master and interpreter, vice Robinson.—Date of appointment, 7th Feb. 1853.

No. 133 of 1853.—Captain Ponsonby, deputy assistant quarter master general, is appointed acting assistant quarter master general, during the absence of lieutenant Haig, on medical certificate to Australia, or until further orders.

No. 134 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieutenant colonel Parr, dated Rajkote, the 31st January 1853, directing surgeon Deas to take medical charge of the civil surgeon's duties at that station, on the departure therefrom of surgeon Hosken, and until relieved by the medical officer appointed by government to that situation.

By captain Westropp, dated Seroor, the 3rd February 1853, appointing lieutenant and adjutant Beale to act as 2nd in command of the Poona irregular horse, in addition to his own duties, during the period the former officer may be in command of the corps, or until further orders.

By major J. Cooper, dated Ahmedabad the 22nd January 1853, appointing Ensign Woodhouse of the 7th rogiment native infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 28th regiment native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant Lyons, on sick leave, or until further orders.

By captain H. Spottiswood, dated Neemuch, the 31st January 1853, appointing lieutenant H. E. Forbes to lct as quarter master and interpreter to the 1st regiment ight cavalry (Lancers) during the absence of lieutenant Dennis on leave, or until further orders.

By major general Somerset, C. B. & K. H., dated Ahmedabad, the 8th February 1853, appointing ensign Way, of the 7th regiment native infantry to act as interpreter to the 28th regiment native infantry, vice aWoodhouse relieved from that duty.

No. 135 of 1853.—The following native promotions are made:—

20th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Bulwantrow Cuddum to be subedar, and color havildar Sewdall Sing to be jemedar, in succession to Ball Sawunth, invalided.—Date of rank, 1st January 1853.

a Color havildar Gun Methur to be jemedar, vice Curreem Sing pensioned.—Do. do.

27th Regiment N. I.

Havildar major Moosajee Israel to be jemedar, vice Gonnac Ramnac, pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1853.

No. 136 of 1853.—The following native promotion is made:—

22d Regiment N. I.

Color havildar Mahdeo Sirka to be jemedar, vice Sewajee Row, pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st Jan. 1853.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1853.

No. 138 of 1853.—Captain H. Lavie, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the hon'ble company's service, on the pension of his rank, from this date.

No. 139 of 1853.—Captain P. E. Warburton, of the 13th regiment native infantry, is permitted to retire from the hon'ble company's service, on the pension of his rank, from the 10th instant.

No. 140 of 1853.—The following promotions are made:—

Medical Establishment.

Senior assistant surgeon R. Woosnam to be surgeon, vice Peart, retired —Date of rank, 7th January 1853.

No. 141 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By brigadier general Robertson, dated Hydrabad, the 11th February 1853, directing lieutenant Finnimore, deputy commissary of ordnance, to take charge of the office of the executive engineer at the station, until further orders, on the departure of captain Wemyss to the presidency.

By brigadier Reid, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 14th February 1853, appointing lieutenant Beamish, of the regiment of artillery, to act as executive engineer at that station, during the absence of lieutenant DeLisle, or until further orders.

By brigadier T. L. Green, dated Aden, 27th January 1853, directing surgeon Arnott, of the 1st European regiment (Fusiliers), to take medical charge of the civil duties at that station, consequent on the departure of surgeon Webster, of her majesty's 78th Highlanders.

No. 142 of 1853.—The following appointment is made:—

2nd European regiment light infantry.

Ensign A. S. Griffiths to be quarter master and Interpreter.

No. 143 of 1843.—The leave granted to captain W. F. Curtis, of the 1st regiment light cavalry (Lancers), deputy judge advocate general Scinde division, in G. G. O. No. 311, of the 7th May last, is extended till the 20th April 1854, on the same account.

No. 144 of 1853.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations:—

Major T. Dickson, of the invalid establishment.

Lieutenant H. Rivers, of the engineer corps.

Captain Worgan, of the regiment of artillery.

No. 145 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in council is pleased to sanction the nomination, by the directors, of captain J. G. Forbes, deputy auditor general, to be secretary to the military Fund, from the 1st instant.

No. 146 of 1853.—Captain J. S. Kemball, of the 26th regiment native infantry, has been reported qualified as Interpreter in the Mahratta language.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1853.

No. 151 of 1853.—Conductor D. Yorrick, of the commissariat department, is allowed to retire from the honorable company's service on a pension of £ 60 per annum, in Europe, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 153 of 1853.—The following appointment in the adjutant general's department are made:—

Major H. Stiles, deputy assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general, vice Warburton, and captain W. F. Follett, of the 25th regiment native infantry, to be deputy assistant adjutant general, vice Stiles; date of appointment, 10th March 1853.

No. 154 of 1853.—The following orders are confirmed:

By brigadier general Robertson, dated Hydrabad the 11th February 1853, appointing captain Wood of the 20th regiment native native infantry, to act as major of brigade at Kurrachee, during the absence of captain Follett on leave, or until further orders.

By lieutenant colonel T. Gidley, dated Shikarpore, the 4th December 1852, appointing lieutenants Laurie and Comyn to act as adjutants, the former to the left wing and the latter to the Head Quarters Wing, of the 15th regiment native infantry, proceeding to Sukkur on the 6th idem.

By the same officer, dated Jurrack, the 22nd December 1852, appointing ensign Hammond to act as adjutant to the Head Quarter Wing of the 15th regiment N. I., vice lieutenant Comyn, reported sick.

By lieutenant col. Sinclair, dated Kurrachee the 15th February 1853, appointing 2nd lieutenant Lucas to act as adjutant and quarter master of artillery in the Scinde Division, from the date of departure to Bombay of lieutenant Berthon, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

By captain A. Raitt, dated Tannah the 7th February 1853, directing assistant surgeon Pitman, civil surgeon at that station, to take charge of the detachment of the 15th regiment native infantry.

No. 152 of 1853.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointments by the hon'ble the court of directors, as cadets of engineers and infantry on this establishment. The cadet for the engineers to be promoted to 2nd lieutenant, and those for the infantry to ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Engineers.

No. 855—Mr George Munro Duncan.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d February 1853.

Infantry.

No. 834—Mr Frederick Clench Donne.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd February 1853.

No. 842—Mr George Ravenscroft Seacome, ditto.

No. 850—Mr Henry Marriott Boyd Sandwith, do.

No. 852—Mr George Maughan Lyons, ditto.

No. 859—Mr Thomas Prendergast Boleswalsh do.

No. 864—Mr James Eaton Angus Mackintosh, do.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the hon'ble the court of directors:—

Colonel F. Schuler, regiment of artillery.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 23d February 1853.

Major M. F. Willoughby, C. B., regt. of arty., do

Major Dickson, invalid establishment, ditto.

Captain W. M. Leckie, 15th regiment native infantry, ditto.

Lieutenant A. B. Church, 9th regiment native infantry, ditto.

Bombay Castle, 7th March, 1853.

No. 153 of 1853.—Lieutenant colonel J. W. Watson, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of a colonel, from the 28th March next

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 9th March 1853.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

By lieutenant colonel T. Gidley, dated Camp Hillajee, 27th December 1852, directing surgeon Elliott, of the 15th regiment native infantry, to receive medical charge of the left wing, 28th regiment native infantry, from assistant surgeon Lawes.

By lieutenant colonel W. N. S. Smee, dated Asseerghur the 13th January 1853, directing assistant surgeon Trestrail, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to assume medical charge of the garrison, staff and details at that station.

By major general H. Somerset, C. B. and K. H., dated Camp Markaira, the 27th January 1853, directing apothecary A. Summers to proceed with, and afford medical aid to the left wing, 28th regiment native infantry, on its march from Cambay to Ahmedabad.

By brigadier F. Stalker, C. B., dated Nusseerabad, the 25th Feb. 1853, temporarily appointing assistant surgeon Sanderson, M. D., of the 3rd company 2d battalion artillery, and assistant surgeon Imlach, M. D., of the 23d regiment native light infantry, the former to the medical charge of the 3d regiment light cavalry, and the latter to the medical charge of the staff and details at that station.

2. Private John Haly, of the 2d regiment European light infantry, is transferred to the regiment of artillery, and will join the 1st company 1st battalion at Sholapoor.

3. Private Gungadeen Chowbay, of the 12th regiment native infantry, is transferred to the 5th regiment native light infantry.

4. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st grenadier regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant W. Wilson, from 25th March to 25th May, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Grenadier regiment native infantry —Captain A. H. Curtis, from 1st April to 30th April, in extension, with permission to proceed to Aden, on urgent private affairs.

18th regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. Asburner, from 25th March to 25th May, to proceed to Bombay and Surat, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the commander in-chief,

(Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. colonel,

Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the army

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI